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ABSTRACT

These resources, designed for recognizing Women's History Week in Vermont elementary and secondary classrooms, are suitable for use nationwide. Oral history materials include recommended strategies for conducting oral history projects, a list of general interview questions, sample questionnaires for interviews concerning women's work and immigrant women, and follow-up information on recording oral history. Teacher background information and a timeline of Future Homemakers in American history are provided as resources for encouraging a discussion of women in the context of homemaking and consumer education. An index of American women contains references to over 200 women, living and dead, who have made contributions to American society in the arts, politics and government, education, economics, and civil rights. An annotated bibliography of women's history materials in the Vermont Department of Education Sex Equity Library contains 13 citations. A second bibliography on women in Vermont from 1800-1920 contains over 100 citations divided into categories on family life, education, religion, work, women's rights, and medicine. A list of 20 facts on women workers from the U.S. Department of Labor provides a point of departure for discussion of women as an economic force. A final list contains resource organizations in Vermont. (LP)

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1983
Women's History Curriculum Resource Packet

For the past several years the week including March 8th has been designated National Women's History Week. The March 8th date has been the focal point because it is International Women's Day. In 1983 Vermont's Governor, Richard A. Snelling, declared March 1983 Vermont Women's History Month.

Many of you have activities and programs planned in March to commemorate the role of women in history. It is good that we take time annually to emphasize the historical role of women, but we should not limit our activities to one week or one month. That week, or month, should be a time to remind all of us of the need to present social sciences, especially history, that are reflective of the whole society and not just a portion of it. In this year's curriculum resource packet we have two bibliographies, an Index of American Women, a section on oral history, and a section on home economics and consumer education. It is our hope that some of these materials will be a springboard for classroom activities and programs in the coming year.

ORAL HISTORY: HOWS AND WHYS

Oral history is one method for collecting information and it is a method that can be adapted for use by all levels of school age children. As a method it requires planning and organization, good skills for students to learn and practice. If the oral history method is combined with a study of local people and events, teachers have a discovery/learning activity that is inexpensive and one that students can accomplish at home or in the neighborhood.

As stated earlier, the oral history method requires careful planning and organization. First, a class (the teacher) needs to determine what is to be investigated. One example might be to study what women did during World War II. This could be done as part of the social studies unit on World War II. Another possible study would be the type of work women do today compared to twenty years ago and forty years ago. With younger children you might only wish to study what work women do today and/or the year the students were born.

Once a theme/topic is selected, then the students need to do some basic background research in the era to be studied. Some might locate pictures and magazines from the era; others might read newspapers of the era and present a timeline of major events during the period; and still others could locate the labor and census reports for the years to be studied.

After gathering the background data, the students need to decide what they want to find out. Once this is determined, then an interview questionnaire needs to be developed. The questions should be ones that generate discussion and not simply yes or no answers. The next step is to determine who will be interviewed -- mothers, grandmothers, other women in the community. It is good to interview a mixture of relatives and non-relatives so different home and family situations will not hinder student participation.

Interview Directions

1. Have two students at each interview.
2. Make a date in advance with the woman you want to interview.
3. Allow at least 30 minutes for the interview.
4. Ask only one question at a time. If you do get yes and no answers, then ask for an explanation. "Could you explain a little more, please?" or "Why did you feel that way?"
5. Be patient. Remember, most people never have been interviewed. It is an unusual experience. A person must have time to think about her answer. If you act as if you are in a hurry, the other person doesn't feel that her answers are important to you. If you can, take a picture of the person being interviewed.

Interview Directions

6. Take notes carefully. Don't be afraid to question or follow-up something you don't understand.
7. Be sure to thank the person when you have finished the interview.

WOMEN'S WORK TODAY

(Lower elementary - may draw pictures to help fill in responses)

Name _____ Age _____

Birthplace _____

1/ What kind of work do you do?

2/ How did you learn to do your work?

3/ What other kinds of work have you done?

4/ Is there some kind of new work you would like to do?

_____
Signed

WOMEN'S WORK DURING WORLD WAR II

Interviewee _____ Age _____

Current Occupation _____

Ethnic Background _____

1/ What kind of work were you doing in September 1942?

2/ Where were you living?

3/ After World War II started, what kind of work did you do?

4/ If you moved to a new place after the war began, where was it? Why did you move?

5/ How was household work during World War II different from household work today?

6/ If you had children and worked outside your home, how did you handle the child care issue?

7/ If you lived and worked on a farm during World War II, how did your work change during the war years?

8/ What kind of work did you do after World War II ended?

_____
Interviewer's Signature

IMMIGRANT WOMEN*

Interviewee _____ Age _____

Place of Birth _____ Ethnic Background _____

Interview a woman who came to the United States from another country. Ask the person you interview only those questions which pertain to her situation.

1/ What were the conditions like in the place you came from?

2/ When did your family came to the U. S.?

3/ Why did your family come here?

1/ What did you expect the U. S. to be like? Were you disappointed?

5/ Describe your feelings about leaving your native land, and your passage here.

6/ What were some of your earliest memories of the U. S.?

7/ What were your living conditions like when you first came to the U. S.? How and why did those conditions change?

*From In Search of our Past: Units in American History, WEEAP, 1980.

8/ What kinds of jobs did the people in your family obtain?

9/ What were some of the effects of immigration on your family life?

10/ Did you and your family believe that life in the U. S. was an improvement over your life in your native land? Why?

Interviewer's Signature

QUESTIONNAIRES COMPLETE - WHAT'S NEXT?

There are many things that can be done with the information collected in your questionnaires. Listed below are some suggestions; however, a survey of the data collected in your questionnaires may suggest other follow-up activities.

1. Elementary children can make a picture chart of the different types of women's work they learned about.

2. Write a class report on what the interviews showed and present the report to the local historical society.

3. Prepare a multi-media presentation using the pre-interview background data, the questionnaire data, interview pictures and other collected materials.

4. Do some additional research on writings of the period and combine those writings with data from the questionnaires to develop a skit.

5. Do a bulletin board for the school on the information gained.

6. Teach other classes how to interview.

RECORDING YOUR ACTIVITIES

As you have learned from your oral history activities, it is great fun to listen to others recount the past and even more enjoyable when they bring out a memento or piece of clothing to highlight or help explain the event that is being recounted. It is important to record, either in writing or on tape, the interview. What is learned in the interview may be of value to others besides yourself and an accurate record of your interview will help other historians who are interested in the same topic.

Today we are fortunate that there are many ways to record oral history, historical events, and current events -- the tape recorder, videotape recorder, cameras, handwritten notes, journals, paintings, drawings, etc. It is important to realize that your efforts to highlight and emphasize the roles of women in history is new and novel. Others will want to know what you've done; whether or not you felt it was successful; what you learned. Record what you do: photograph activities, record presentations, write down research and report results. Make two copies -- one for your school activity files, and one for the Sex Equity Program of the Department of Education.

FROM THE COPIES YOU SEND THE SEX EQUITY PROGRAM, WE WILL COMPILE A SCRAPBOOK ON WOMEN'S HISTORY ACTIVITIES IN VERMONT DURING 1983. THE SCRAPBOOK WILL THEN BE PRESENTED TO THE VERMONT HISTORICAL SOCIETY BY FEBRUARY 1984.

HOMEMAKING AND CONSUMER EDUCATION

Very few students realize the number of paid and unpaid occupations in the homemaking and consumer education vocational area nor are they aware of the contributions made to society by the people who work in this area.

What is homemaking and consumer education? It is the field of study and the occupations built on five subject matter areas: 1) child and family development, 2) clothing and textiles, 3) foods and nutrition, 4) consumer education and resource management, and 5) housing.

Today whether one is a paid or an unpaid homemaking and consumer education practitioner is largely based on whether the practitioner directs energy and skills toward a single household (usually unpaid), a community need (both paid and unpaid), the general public/more than one household (usually paid), or the private sector/business and industry (paid).

Much of the history of homemaking and consumer education is untold or still lies undiscovered in diaries and household records of the near and far past. For example, there was a book written in the fifteenth century in Russia on the proper way to run a boyar (upper middle class) household. To date there has only been one study done of the book, and that was a statistical analysis. We are more fortunate here in the U. S. in that several books have been written on the history of home economics, domestic science, homemaking, consumer education and the people who were key to the growth of the field. Some names that warrent further exploration by students would be Ellen H. Swallow Richards, Josephine Shaw Lowell, Amelia Earhart (check out what she did at Purdue University), Catherine Beecher and Emma Willard. The latter two names you may recognize from their contributions to education, but they also made marked contributions to the area of homemaking and consumer education.

One event in the history of homemaking and consumer education which might be of interest to Vermonters would be a series of conferences that were held at Lake Placid, New York from 1899 to 1908. The result of these conferences was the formation of the American Home Economics Association in Washington, D. C. on December 31, 1908. References to Vermonters who may have attended these conferences could probably be found in old newspapers. There also might be someone in your community who remembers talk by a mother or an aunt who attended one or more of the conferences.

One Vermont student for a recent presentation pulled together the facts on the history of the Future Homemakers of America. A copy of the historical outline Jamie Lacourse developed is included. Some of your students might use it as a model for tracing the history of the local homemakers extension organization, or some other local women's organization.

FUTURE HOMEMAKERS OF AMERICA HISTORY

1917 - President Woodrow Wilson signed the first National Vocational Education Act. A federally supported and state conducted department of home economics was a part of this act.

1945 - Another federal act focusing on homemaking education was enacted.

June 1945 - F.H.A was founded at a convention in Chicago. That same year a separate organization New Homemakers was founded for black students in states where schools were segregated by law. An official magazine for both organizations was first published.

1946 - National officers were officially installed and honorary members were presented.

1948 - The first national convention was held in Kansas City, Missouri. 2000 delegates were present.

1954 - Supreme Court ruled that it was unlawful to exclude persons on the grounds of race from programs or activities receiving federal financial assistance.

1955 - Meetings were held to discuss the merger of FHA and New Homemakers.

1963 - FHA and New Homemakers had officer interchanges at national meetings.

July 1965 - FHA and New Homemakers merged. The first national meeting of the newly merged organization was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The new organization was 500,000 strong with 12,000 chapters.

1971 - The HERO (Home Economics Related Occupations) specialization chapters were formed.

1972 - HERO members were appointed to serve as members of the National Executive Council.

1973 - First male national officer from Washington, D.C. was elected. The State of Texas integrated F.H.A into its junior and senior high schools' programming. F.H.A. was now a part of the classroom.

1977 - Rhode Island joined F.H.A. Now all states had associations. Fifty-three associations (states plus Washington, D.C., Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands) were now members of F.H.A.

1979 - Two HERO officers were elected for the first time.

1980 - The National Board of Directors purchased land on which to build a national headquarters and leadership center in Reston, Virginia.

1981 - First black president of F.H.A. was elected. National building fund campaign was begun and ground was broken at the building site.

July 1983 - The new national building is due to be completed and formally dedicated.

INDEX OF AMERICAN WOMEN

By M.A. Coleman with M.L. Harmon
Gender-Fair Education Project
American Friends Service Committee, 1979

Coleman and Harmon have developed a list of names of women who made significant contributions to their country and people. The earliest citation is Anne Hutchinson, 1589-1643, who challenged women's subordination to men. More familiar referents are Barbara Sizemore, Bella Abzug, and Margaret Sanger. The list is fairly comprehensive and gives one a more realistic picture of the diversified and dynamic roles women have played in the development of the United States and its people.

GRACE ABBOTT (1878-1939), social worker and child labor reformer, was active in the Hull House movement. She was director of the Federal Children's Bureau.

BELLA ABZUG (1920-), is a former U.S. Representative from New York and a well-known women's rights activist.

ABIGAIL ADAMS (1744-1818), diarist, advocated for equal rights for women when the Declaration of Independence was drafted.

JANE ADDAMS (1860-1935), social worker and humanitarian, founded Hull House. She was also a peace activist and co-founded the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. In 1931 she shared theNobel Peace Prize.

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT (1832-1888), novelist, was driven to writing because it gave her an independence she could not achieve as a teacher.

MARIAN ANDERSON (1902-), is a contralto who has won worldwide acclaim. Her most famous concert was on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial after the D.A.R. refused to allow her to sing at Constitution Hall.

MAYA ANGELOU (1928-), playwright, poet, author, and performer, is the first black woman to have a movie script produced (Georgia, Georgia, 1972).

SUSAN B. ANTHONY (1820-1906), feminist, social reformer, and humanitarian, was the author of the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

JOAN BAEZ (1941-), is a folk singer and anti-war activist.

SARAH BAGLEY (flourished 1836-1846), was was the first female trade union leader in the U.S. She was also a pioneer telegrapher.

HANNAH BAILEY (1839-1923), reformer and peace advocate, headed the W.C.T.U.'s department of Peace and Arbitration. She directed the greatest women's peace movement of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

JOSEPHINE BAKER (1906-1975) was the first black star in Paris.

S. JOSEPHINE BAKER (1873-1945), child health pioneer and pediatrician, was a leader of New York state's public health program.

MARIA BALDWIN (1856-1922), educator and civic leader, was the first black woman school principal in Massachusetts. She served as principal of Agassiz School in Cambridge for 33 years.

KATE BARNARD (1875-1930), Oklahoma welfare leader and political reformer, was the first woman to win statewide elective office in the U.S.

JANIE PORTER BARRETT (1865-1948), social welfare leader, founded the Locust Street Social Settlement in 1890 in Hampton, Virginia-the first social settlement in Virginia and one of the first for blacks in the U.S.

LEONORA M. BARRY (1849-1930) was a labor organizer for the Knights of Labor and a lecturer for the W.C.T.U.

CLARA BARTON (1821-1912), Civil War battlefield nurse, was founder of the American Red Cross.

DAISY LEE BATES (1920-), journalist and civil rights leader, with her husband founded and edited the Arkansas State Press. She was a leader during the 1957 Little Rock school integration struggles, a role which led to the loss of her newspaper. In 1958 the NAACP awarded her the Spingarn Medal for outstanding service and achievement.

MARY BEARD (1896-1958), historian and writer, is the author of the unique work Woman as Force in History.

CATHERINE BEECHER (1800-1892), educator, specialized in teacher training. She was an advocate of teachers knowing a limited number of subjects well as opposed to having to teach 20 or more subjects. She established a teacher training institute in Hartford, Conn.

RUTH BENEDICT (1887-1948) was an anthropologist, educator, and author. Her most famous work is Patterns.

MARY McCHESNEY BERRY (1866-1942), Southern mountain educator, founded the Mount Berry School for Boys in 1902 and added a girls' school seven years later. The Berea College system was used to support the school. She was the first woman to serve on the Georgia University Regents and Planning Board.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE (1875-1955), educator and founder of Bethune-Cookman College, was founder and president fo the National Association for Colored Women's Clubs as well as founder and president of the National Council of Negro Women. She held a variety of federal appointments and served as consultant at the conference to draft the U.N. Charter. The NAACP awarded her the Spingarn Medal.

MARY ANN "MOTHER" BICKERDYKE (1817-1901), Civil War Army nurse, started a movement after the war to help veterans move to the West.

BERNICE PAUAHI BISHOP (1831-1884), was a Hawaiian high chief and philanthropist. In 1872 she declined the Hawaiian throne. Her will established the Kamehameha Schools.

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL(1821-1910) was the first woman to graduate from medical school in modern times. She founded the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary.

HELENA BLAVATSKY (1821-1910), occultist, was the principal founder of the Theosophical Society.

AMELIA BLOOMER (1818-1894), suffragist and temperance reformer, was an editor of women's rights publications.

MARY BONNEY (1816-1900) was an educator and Indian rights advocate.

MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE (1906-), writer and photographer, was the first accredited woman war correspondent to go overseas in World War II.

ANNE DUDLEY BRADSTREET (1612-1672), poet, was a Massachusetts Bay pioneer.

MYRA BRADWELL, lawyer and writer, founded and published the Chicago Legal News. She was a legal reform advocate.

MOLLY BRANT (1736-1796) was a strong member of the Iroquois who was able to move the Iroquois to side with the British during the Revolutionary War.

MARGARET BRENT (c1601-c1671), colonial landowner and business agent, was named executor for the estate of the governor of Maryland.

GWENDOLYN BROOKS (1917-), poet and writer of black urban life, won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1950 with publication of Annie Allen.

ANTOINETTE BROWN (BLACKWELL) (1825-1921), Congregational and Unitarian minister, writer, and lecturer, was the first ordained woman minister of a recognized denomination in the U.S.

CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN (1882-1961), educator and national women's leader, founded the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, North Carolina. She was a long-time worker against the enactment of Jim Crow laws and was distinguished in promoting interracial work among clubwomen.

HALLIE QUINN BROWN (1850-1949), teacher, elocutionist, women's leader, and author, graduated from Wilberforce University in 1873 and served as Dean of Allen University from 1885 to 1887. She taught in Dayton, Ohio from 1887 to 1891 and during this time established a night school for adult migrants from the South. She was lady principal at Tuskegee Institute (1892-93) and Professor of Elocution at Wilberforce in 1894. A leader in many women's organizations, she was a U.S. representative at the International Congress of Women in London in 1899.

PEARL BUCK (1892-1973), author, won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1938 and the Pulitzer Prize for The Good Earth in 1932.

YVONNE BRAITHWAITE BURKE (1934-), lawyer, activist legislator, was the first black woman from California to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives and in 1972 was vice-chairperson of the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach.

NANNIE HELEN BURROUGHS (1883-1961), founder of the National Training School for Girls in Washington,D.C. was an adept fundraiser and a prolific writer in the black press.

RACHEL CARSON(1907-1964), marine biologist and science writer, authored the ecological works The Sea Around Us and Silent Spring.

MARY ANN SHADD CARY (1823-1893), teacher, journalist, and lawyer, emigrated to Canada after passage of the Fugitive Slave Act in 1850 where she became a leader of the black refugee community. She was the first black woman newspaper editor.

MARY CASSATT(1844-1926), painter, was a creative leader in the Impressionistic art world of Paris. In 1904 she was named a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

WILLA CATHER (1873-1947), author, is noted for her simple and elegiac description of the final period of frontier life in the American West. In 1923 she was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for One of Ours.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT (1859-1947), suffragist and peace leader, is credited with devising a "winning plan" in working toward the adoption of the 19th Amendment. She was instrumental in the founding of the League of Women Voters.

MARIA LYDIA CHILD (1802-1880), popular novelist, pioneered in establishing a children's magazine in 1827. In 1833 she began writing for the abolitionist cause. Her greatness lies in the fact that she was willing to risk a successful career for the most radical cause of her day, that of abolition.

SHIRLEY CHISHOLM (1924-), activist legislator and teacher, in 1967 became the first black woman elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. She seriously pursued the nomination for president in 1972.

SEPTIMA POINSETTA CLARK (1898-), school teacher and civil rights activist, pioneered in interracial work during the 1940s and '50s.

FANNY JACKSON COPPIN (1837-1913), educator was principal of the female department at the Institute for Colored Youth in Philadelphia. She established an industrial school which predated Tuskegee Institute by several years.

ELLEN CRAFT (c1826-c1897) was a fugitive slave known for her daring and innovative escape in 1848.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL(1803-1890) was a teacher and abolitionist. She is best known for her unsuccessful attempt to conduct a boarding school for black girls.

ANGELA DAVIS (1944-), militant leader, activist, and teacher, in the early 1970s was the subject of intensive criminal prosecution and a dramatic defense. The FREE Angela Movement rallied supporters worldwide and eventually she was acquitted of all charges.

KATHERINE BEMENT DAVIS (1860-1935), was a penologist and social worker. She was the first woman to serve on the cabinet level in New York City when she became Commissioner of Corrections in 1914.

EMILY DICKINSON (1830-1886) was an acclaimed poet. She lived much of her adult life as a recluse.

DOROTHEA DIX (1802-1887), was a crusader for mental health reform. During the Civil War she served as Superintendent of Army Nurses. She was noted for flawless organization and in-depth background research.

MARY MAPES DODGE (1831-1905), was a children's writer and recognized leader in juvenile fiction for approximately a third of a century. Editor of St. Nicholas magazine, her most famous work is Hans Brinker.

MARIE DORION (1790-1850) was an Iowa Native American member of the famed 1811-12 overland expedition to Astoria at the mouth of the Columbia River. The journey is recounted in Washington Irving's Astoria.

SARAH MAPPS DOUGLASS (1806-1882), an abolitionist and teacher, was an active member of the Female Anti-Slavery Society. From 1853 to 1877 she served as head of the primary department of the Institute for Colored Youth, later Cheyney (PA) State College.

ISADORA DUNCUN(1878-1927) was a well-known dancer and "free spirit." She is considered a parent of modern dance.

KATHERINE DUNHAM (1910-), dancer, choreographer, and anthropologist, utilized her Ph.D. in anthropology to research dance in the West Indies. One of the most original choreographers of Afro-American dance, she may be best known for the first of her Broadway musicals, Cabin in the Sky, which opened in 1940.

MARY DYER (?-1660), a Quaker convert, was the only person to come to the defense of Anne Hutchinson during Anne's trial. Mary Dyer was hanged in Boston for repeatedly preaching Quaker "heresies."

AMELIA EARHART (1897-1934) was a world-Famous aviator who set numerous speed and distance records.

CRYSTAL EASTMAN(1881-1928) was a social investigator, peace worker, feminist and lawyer. She was part of the staff of the Pittsburgh Survey which made the first attempt in the United States to study in detail the effects of industrialization on urban workers.

MARY BAKER EDDY (1821-1910) was the founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

MARIAN WRIGHT EDELMAN (1939-), attorney and civil rights activist, co-founded the Children's Defense Fund and became its first director. In 1966 she became the first black woman to be admitted to the Mississippi bar.

ELLA FITZGERALD (1918-) is one of the most famous American Jazz singers.

JANE FONDA (1937-) is an actress, political activist, and women's rights advocate.

CHARLOTTE FORTEN (GRIMKE) (1837-1914), teacher, author, and translator, was a Civil War educator of freedmen in the Sea Islands. In 1856 she was the first black to instruct white children in Salem, Massachusetts.

BETTY FRIEDAN (1921-) is a women's rights advocate and writer.

MARGARET FULLER (1810-1850) was a Boston "transcendentalist." In 1845, she became the first female reporter on the New York Tribune. Co-editor of the Dial, she established standards of literary criticusm.

AMY JACQUES-GARVEY, writer, editor, and widow of Marcus Garvey, is an activist in black nationalist work.

LILLIAN MOLLER GILBRETH (1878-?) was an engineer, time-study/efficiency expert, and psychologist.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN (1860-1935) was a poet, lecturer, writer, and feminist. She was the author of Women and Economics, 1898; The Home: Its Work and Influences, 1903; and she was editor and publisher of the Forerunner, 1909-16.

ALTHEA GIBSON (1927-), tennis player, won the British championships in 1957 and in 1958 at Wimbledon.

NIKKI GIOVANNI (1943-), poet and novelist of the black experience, is one of the most popular writers of poetry today.

ELLEN GLASGOW (1874-1945) was a novelist of manners. In 1942 she received the Pulitzer Prize for In This Our Life.

MARY KATHERINE GODDARD (1736-1816), a colonial printer, publisher, and merchant, printed the Declaration of Independence.

EMMA GOLDMAN (1869-1940), anarchist and feminist visionary, was a member of the inner circle of radicals in Europe and the United States.

MARTHA GRAHAM (1894-), dancer and choreographer, is a leader in the school of modern dance. In 1932, she was the first dancer to receive a Guggenheim Fellowship.

ELLA T. GRASSO (1919-) is a politician and present governor of Connecticut.

HETTY HOWLAND GREEN (1834/36-1916) was a financier and millionaire.

ANGELINA E. GRIMKE (WELD) (1805-1879) was a famous lecturer, abolitionist, and women's rights advocate. She is the sister of Sarah.

SARAH MOORE GRIMKE (1792-1873) was a philanthropist, abolitionist, and feminist. She was the author of the first tract on women's rights in America: Letters on the Sexes and the Condition of Woman, 1837.

FANNIE LOU HAMER, civil rights leader, public speaker, and grass roots organizer, as field secretary for SNCC worked to organize the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party.

ELIZABETH HADDON (1680/82-1762), pioneer, founded Haddonfield, New Jersey.

SARAH JOSEPHA HALE (1788-1879), author, was editor of Ladies' Magazine and Godey's Lady's Book. She wrote "Mary Had a Little Lamb."

ALICE HAMILTON, M.D. (1869-?), physician, was a pioneer in research into industry related diseases.

EDITH HAMILTON (1867-1963) was an author, educator, and scholar on ancient Greece. Her most famous work was The Greek Way.

HELEN HAYES (1900-), is a famous actress of stage, screen, and television. Her greatest role was Queen Victoria in Victoria Regina.

LILLIAN HELLMAN (1905-) is a playwright and author. Her plays include The Children's Hour, Watch on the Rhine, and The Little Foxes.

LOUISE HOMER (1871-1947) was a dramatic contralto opera star.

ANNE HUTCHINSON (1589?-1643) was the first person in the New World to challenge the dogma of women's subordination to men. She fled Massachusetts after being placed on trial for her religious beliefs and settled in Rhode Island. She later settled in New York where she and a group of her followers were killed.

LORRAINE HANSBERRY (1930-1965) was a playwright. Her 1959 drama, A Raisin in the Sun was the first play written by a black woman to be staged on Broadway. She received the first New York Drama Critics Circle Award presented to a black dramatist.

FRANCES ELLEN WATKINS HARPER (1825-1911), lecturer, reformer, and author-poet, began her career as an antislavery lecturer in 1854. Her story, The Two Offers, is reputed to be the first published short story by an American black.

PATRICIA ROBERTS HARRIS (1924-), attorney, is Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. She is the first black woman to be appointed to a President's Cabinet and the first black woman to be named an ambassador. In 1965, Lyndon Johnson appointed her Ambassador to Luxembourg.

DOROTHY HEIGHT (1912-), president of the NationalCouncil of Negro Women and YWCA activist, has led an intensive integration drive within the YWCA.

LENA HORNE (1917-) is a well-known pop singer and actress.

JULIA WARD HOWE (1819-1910) was a suffragist and woman's club leader. She was the author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

HARRIET HOSMER (1830-1908) was a sculptor. Two of her most famous works were "Puck" and "Zenobia."

HELEN HUNT JACKSON (1830-1885) was an author and crusader for Native American rights. Her most famous work was the novel Ramona.

MAHALIA JACKSON (1911-1972), gospel singer, concert and record artist, exemplified the link between the religious and secular roots of jazz.

MARY PUTNAM JACOBI (1842-1906) was one of the United States' leading physicians of her day and a pioneer in the study of environmental conditions contributing to illness.

FRANCES DANA GAGE (1808-1884) was a social reformer, lecturer, and suffragist. Widely known as "Aunt Fanny" she was the convener of the Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio in 1851.

MARY HARRIS "MOTHER" JONES (1830-1930), labor organizer, co-founded the Industrial Workers of the Worldin 1905 and organized United Mine Workers from 1900-1920.

BARBARA JORDAN (1936-), lawyer, is a former U.S. Representative from Texas.

KAAHUMANU (d. 1832) was a Hawaiian ruler and a leader in breaking the old taboos against women. She proclaimed Hawaii's first code of laws.

MARY KENNEY (O'SULLIVAN) (1864-1943) was a labor organizer and factory inspector. Her work experience in book binderies taught her that women must organize and resulted in Mary Kenney's co-founding of the National Women's Trade Union League.

FLORENCE KELLEY (1859-1932) was a social reformer and long-time general secretary of the National Consumer's League. Her numerous activities included child laboor reform (authored Our Toiling Children in 1889), assistance in the organization of the NAACP in 1909, and founding membership in the Women's International League for Peace and Feeedom.

CORETTA SCOTT KING (1927-), lecturer, writer, concert singer, and civil rights activist, is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

BELLE LaFOLLETTE (1859-1931) was a leader in the Wisconsin progressive movement and an organizer of the Congressional Club of Washington, D.C.

LUCY CRAFT LANEY (1854-1933), educator, was a member of the first class to enter Atlanta University. In 1886, she founded the Haines Normal and Technical Institute in Augusta, Georgia.

EMMA LAZARUS (1849-1887), author and poet, is best known for her poem "The New Colossus," inscribed on the Statue of Liberty's pedestal.

EDMONIA LEWIS (1845-1909?), sculptor, was the daughter of a Chippewa mother and a black father. Orphaned by the age of four, she grew up among the Chippewas. She began sculpting in the mid 1860s: her work was well received in the U.S. and abroad.

LILIUOKALANI (1838-1917), last sovereign of Hawaii, tried to wrest power from mainland councillors. She wrote "Aloha Oe."

MARY LIVERMORE (1820-1905), Civil War worker, temperance and suffrage leader, and lyceum lecturer, convened the first women's suffrage convention in the state of Illinois in 1868.

SOPHIE LOEB (1876-1929) was a New York journalist and sponsor of welfare legislation including the Child Welfare Act of the State of New York.

AMY LOWELL (1874-1925) was a poet, biographer, lecturer, celebrity, and leader in the move for poetry that was more human, sensuous, and appealing.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL (1843-1905) was a charitable worker and reformer.

MARY LYON (1797-1849) was an educator and founded the Mt. Holyoke Seminary (later College) in 1837.

MARY ELIZA MAHONEY (1845-1926), the first black professional nurse, was one of the first women to register and vote in Boston after the passage of the 19th Amendment.

SYBILLA MASTERS (d. 1720), inventor, was probably the first female inventor in America. Under her husband's name she patented among other things the process for manufacturing Tuscarora Rice.

VICTORIA EARLE MATTHEWS (1861-1907), social worker, club woman, and author, was co-founder of the National Federation of Afro-American Women.

PATRICIA MCBRIDE (1942-) is a ballet dancer and choreographer in the Balanchine style.

MARGARET MEAD (1901-1978) anthropologist and suffragist, was most noted for her work with Polynesian aboriginal tribes.

LORELEI MEANS is a Native American rights activist and founder of Women of All Red Nations.

LISE MEITNER (1878-1968), physicist, was known for her pioneering work with atomic energy.

YVES ENRIQUETTA JULIETTA MEXIA (1870-1938) was a botanical explorer known for her exacting and painstaking field work.

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY (1892-1950), poet, received the Pulitzer Prize in 1923 for her poetry collection Ballad of the Harp-Weaver.

KATE MILLETT (1934-), author, activist, and feminist, is known for her pioneering work in feminist theory.

VIRGINIA LOUISA MINOR (1824-1894) was a Civil War relief worker and Missouri suffrage leader.

MARIA MITCHELL (1818-1889), astronomer and educator, discovered on October 1, 1847 a comet subsequently named for her. Maria Mitchell was the first woman (and only until 1943) elected to the American Academy of Arts and Science.

HARRIET MONROE (1860-1936) was a poet and editor. Poetry: A Magazine of Verse, the magazine she developed and edited until her death, is still publishing today.

ANNE MOODY, writer and SNCC activist, is known for her autobiographical Coming of Age in Mississippi which describes an awakening militancy and her involvement in the civil rights movement in the 1960s.

MARIANNE MOORE (1889-1972), New England poet, received the Pulitzer Prize for poetry in 1952 for Collected Poems.

ESTHER MORRIS (1814-1902) was a Wyoming suffragist and justice of the peace (appointed in 1870).

BELLE MOSKOWITZ (1877-1933) was a social worker, a political advisor to Governor Alfred E. Smith, and co-organizer of the New York Travelers Aid Society.

CONSTANCE MORLEY (1921-) is a lawyer, judge, and former state senator.

LUCRETIA MOTT (1793-1880), Quaker minister, abolitionist, and pioneer in the movement for women's rights, was a co-convener of the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848.

NANYE'HI a.k.a. NANCY WARD (c1738-1822) was a Cherokee leader who headed the woman's council after 1775 and sat as a member of the Council of Chiefs. She introduced dairying among the Cherokee. Nanye'hi was an opponent of the 1819 Hiwassie Purchase.

NOTAHELEMA (later 1700's), known as the Grenadier Squaw, was the only female Village and Warrior Chief of the Shawnee. She was reported to be a master of military strategy and is responsible for organizing a Women's Warrior Society.

MARY ADELAIDE NUTTING (1858-1948) was a leader in professional nursing and nursing education, including directorship of the nursing program at Columbia University.

GEORGIA O'KEEFE (1887-), is a painter noted for her paintings of the American West.

ROSA PARKS (1915-) began the famous Birmingham civil rights boycott by refusing to move to the rear of the bus.

ALICE PAUL (1885-1977) was a leading feminist and political activist, known for bringing civil disobedience into the suffrage movement. She authored the Equal Rights Amendment.

FRANCES PERKINS (1882-1965), social worker and government official, was the first woman appointed to a U.S. President's cabinet, Secretary of Labor under Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

ROBERTA PETERS (1930-) is a Metropolitan Opera star.

SUSAN LA FLESCHE PICOTTE (1865-1915) was an Omaha physician and temperance leader. In 1913 she founded a hospital in Walthill, Nebraska.

ELIZA LUCAS PINCKNEY (1723-1793), plantation manager, developed the first marketable indigo seed.

POCHONTAS (1595/96-1616/17) was the legendary heroine of the Algonkian tribe.

DOROTHY PORTER (1893-1967) was a poet and short story writer.

KATHERINE ANNE PORTER (1894-), writer, received a Pulitzer Prize in 1966 for Collected Stories of Katherine Anne Porter.

LEONTYNE PRICE (1927-) is a star of the Metropolitan Opera Company famous for her role in Aida. She received the Spingarn Medal in 1964.

JEANETTE RANKIN (1880-1973), feminist, was a pioneer female member of Congress and the only member of Congress to vote against U.S. entry into both World Wars.

CHARLOTTE E. RAY (1850-1911), lawyer, was the first black and the first woman admitted to the bar in Washington, D.C. in 1872.

ELLEN RICHARDS (1842-1911), chemist, was a leader in applied and domestic science (later to called home economics).

LINDA RICHARDS (1841-1930), pioneer nursing educator, was the first professional nursing school graduate in the U.S.

MARGARET DREIER ROBINS (1868-1962) was a humanitarian, lecturer, author, and human rights activist.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (1884-1962) was a humanitarian, lecturer, author, and human rights activist.

ERNESTINE L. ROSE (1810-1892), disciple of Robert Owen, was a feminist, reformer, and free thinker.

JOSEPHINE ST. PIERRE RUFFIN (1842-1924), skilled organizer, black leader, suffragist, and clubwoman, was co-founder of the National Federation of Afro-American Women, a founder of the Boston branch of the NAACP, and an organizer of many other Boston philanthropic societies.

FLORENCE RENA SABIN (1871-1953), physician, was a noted anatomist, author, educator and scientist.

SACAJAWEA (c1786-1812) was the Indian interpreter for the Lewis and Clark expedition. She was a Shoshoni.

RUTH ST. DENIS (1878/80-1968) was a dancer and choreographer of the modern school.

BUFFY ST. MARIE (1942-) is a folk singer.

DEBORAH SAMPSON (1760-1827) was a Revolutionary War soldier and early woman lecturer.

MARGARET SANGER (1883-1966), nurse, social reformer, lecturer, and author, was a birth control advocate and founder of Planned Parenthood.

ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN (1884-1972) was a labor leader and dynamic speaker.

ANNA HOWARD SHAW (1847-1919) was a minister, lecturer, and suffragist leader.

BEVERLY SILLS (1929-) is a leading opera star known for her dramatic vocal range.

BARBARA SIZEMORE (1927-), educator, civil rights activist, and professor at the University of Pittsburgh, was Superintendent of the District of Columbia Schools.

AGNES SMEDLEY (1892?-1950), author and foreign correspondent, was a champion of revolutionary China.

MARGARET CHASE SMITH (1877-), former U.S. Senator, was the first woman elected to the U.S. Senate who was not succeeding a relative.

ANN LEE STANDERIN (1736-1784), religious mystic, founded the religious sect commonly called the Shakers.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON (1815-1902), woman's leader and abolitionist, was a co-convener of the Seneca Falls Convention of 1848.

GERTRUDE STEIN (1874-1946), author, was a member and leader of the Paris literary salon during the first half of the twentieth century. Her most famous work was The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas.

GLORIA STEINEM (1934-), feminist, author, and editor, founded Ms. Magazine.

RISE STEVENS (1913-) is an opera star and professional school educator.

MARIA W. MILLER STEWART (1803-1879), teacher and public speaker, is known for four public addresses given in Boston in a time when women (excepting in Quaker meetings) and blacks did not speak from a public platform. Her speeches exhorted free blacks to educate themselves and sue for their rights.

LUCY STONE (1818-1893), feminist, abolitionist, and suffragist, was the first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE (1822-1896),author and abolitionist, wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin.

JANE SWISSHELM (1815-1884), journalist, owned and edited The St. Cloud Visiter. She was famous for her successful fight with the local Minnesota political machine.

MARIA TALLCHIEF (1925-) is a ballerina.

IDA M. TARBELL (1857-1944) was journalist, muckraker, lecturer, and historian. Her most famous work was The History of the Standard Oil Company, 1904.

SUSIE KING TAYLOR (1848-?) is best known for her vivid written accounts of life in a black army camp. Born a slave, she served as laundress, teacher, and nurse to the Union Army but received no compensation. She helped to organize the Women's Auxiliary Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic, and after the war opened a night school for adults in Georgia.

MARY CHURCH TERRELL (1863-1964), suffragist, club woman, and charter member of the NAACP, was the first black woman appointed to the District of Columbia's Board of Education. She led a successful fight for the right of all races to equal eating accommodations in Washington, D.C.as well as the fight to establish an "education only" qualification for membership in AAUW.

THOC-ME-TONY, a.k.a. SARAH WINNEMUCCA (1844-1891) was a Pauite Indian leader and interpreter. She traveled the continent speaking against the wrongs of Indian agents. She was vilified by the "Indian Ring" for describing reservation conditions and treatment of Indians.

MARTHA CAREY THOMAS (1857-1935), educator and feminist, earned the first Ph.D. (1882) granted by the University of Zurich to a foreigner. She was president of Bryn Mawr College from 1894-1922.

SUSETTE LA FLESCHE TIBBLES (1854-1903) was a speaker for Indian rights who stirred outsiders to the cause of Native American rights. An Omaha, she is a sister of Susan La Flesche.

SOJOURNER TRUTH (c1797-1883), abolitionist, reformer, and sometime itinerant preacher, was a formidable speaker. Her most famous speech was before the Akron, Ohio Woman's Rights Convention in which she built the refrain "And ain't I a woman?" to win the sympathies of a hostile audience.

HARRIET TUBMAN (1820?-1913), a fugitive slave, nurse, and Civil War scout, was "Moses," a conductor on the Underground Railway.

SHIRLEY VERRETT (c1933-), singer, appears regularly at the New York Metropolitan Opera Company.

LILLIAN WALD (1867-1940), public health nurse, settlement leader, and social reformer, founded the Henry Street Settlement (NYC) and the Henry Street Visiting Nurses Service in 1895. She was the first president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

SARAH BREEDLOVE WALKER (1878-1919), a pioneer black businesswoman and philanthropist, became a millionaire on the baisis of her formula for hairdressing for black women.

MERCY OTIS WARREN (1728-1814), dramatist, poet, and historian, was believed to have helped establish the Committees of Correspondence. She wrote three popular satirical plays which ridiculed the British and the Tories, poetry, two tragedies, several pamphlets, and a three-volume history of the American Revolution published 1805.

ETHEL WATERS (1900-) is a popular jazz/gospel singer and actress.

IDA BELL WELLS-BARNETT (1862-1937), a journalist, lecturer, and clubwoman, became famous as a courageous antilynching crusader.

EDITH WHARTON (1862-1937), novelist, won the Pulitzer Prize in 1920 for The Age of Innocence. Among her other works are The Reef (1907) and Ethan Frome (1911).

PHILLIS WHEATLEY (c1753-1784), was the first black American woman poet.

EMMA HART WILLARD (1787-1870), educator, founded Middlebury Seminary. Her aim was to raise the educational standards of female students and teachers. She believed the public should support higher education for women. In 1821 she finally succeeded in New York with the founding of the Troy Female Seminary, the first institution in the United States to offer a high school education to girls.

FRANCES WILLARD (1839-1898) was a temperance leader, feminist, and educator. From 1879 to 1898 she served as President of the W.C.T.U.

FANNIE BARRIER WILLIAMS (1855-1944), lecturer and clubwoman, was a popular speaker throughout the country during the 189Cs. She urged black women to organize and focus their attention on race problems which concerned their sex.

VICTORIA WOODHULL (1838-1927) was presidential candidate of the "Equal Rights" Party in 1872.

FRANCES WRIGHT (1795-1852) was a radical and Utopianist who co-edited a working-class magazine with Robert Dale Owen. She advocated and campaigned for free public education.

JANE C. WRIGHT (1919-), physician, is a leader in clinical chemotherapy research.

MARTHA COFFIN WRIGHT (1806-1875) was a woman's rights leader who advocated a realistic pacing of demands for suffrage.

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG (1845-1918) was an educator and school administrator. In 1909 she became Superintendent of Chicago Schools, the first woman to head a major school system in the U.S. In 1910 she became the first woman president of the NEA.

JEAN YOUNG is chairperson of the United States delegation to the U.N. Committee on the International Year of the Child.

MILDRED "BABE" DIDRICKSON ZAHARIAS (1912-1956) won two gold medals and pioneered in women's professional sports.

ZITKALA-SA (RED BIRD)a.k.a. GERTRUDE SIMMONS BONNIN (1876-1938) was a Sioux Indian author and reformer.

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
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OF EDUCATION'S SEX EQUITY PROGRAM LIBRARY

Bloss, Doak. THEY CHOSE GREATNESS: WOMEN WHO SHAPED AMERICA AND THE WORLD. Michigan Department of Education, 1980. 111 pages. A curriculum resource developed for elementary teachers who wish to supplement their lessons with material highlighting the contributions of women to American and European history.

Campbell, Patricia B. dir. WE THE PEOPLE: SEX BIAS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Education Development Center, Inc., 1977. 16 pages plus audiotape. Teacher in-service packet focusing on sex-role stereotyping in elementary and secondary level American History textbooks. The module examines the values transmitted about male and female roles and includes activities for use in social studies classes and in the community.

Eisler, Benita, ed. THE LOWELL OFFERING: WRITINGS BY NEW ENGLAND MILL WOMEN (1840-1845). Harper & Row, 1977. 223 pages. An anthology of letters, stories, essays and sketches from the literary magazine The Lowell Offering which was written by the mill women of Lowell, Mass. after a seventy-hour work week. Benita Eisler has put The Lowell Offering excerpts in a subject area format and provided an excellent historical overview of the mill scene and its changes from the 1820's to the 1870's.

Flexner, Eleanor. CENTURY OF STRUGGLE: THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. Harvard University Press, 1959. 405 pages. An excellent account of the women's rights movement written in the mid-1950's. The author's objective which she met was "to survey the position of women during the colonial and revolutionary periods, before any movement may properly be said to have begun; to trace its development from scattered beginnings early in the nineteenth century on a number of different fronts - education, employment, trade union organization, the professions, the law, the franchise - down to the enactment of the suffrage amendment in 1920; to keep that struggle in perspective against the growth of this nation and of such related reform movements as the abolition of slavery, temperance, and the organization of trade unions - bearing in mind that never at anytime were these women without the support of farseeing and loyal men."

Gross, Susan Hill and Marjorie Wall Bingham. TOWARD ACHIEVING HISTORICAL SYMMETRY: A MANUAL FOR TEACHING WOMEN'S HISTORY AND CULTURE IN A GLOBAL SETTING. Women in World Area Studies, 1982. 107 pages. The manual is divided into three parts. In the first part the authors present a convincing argument for why history, especially women's history, should be taught from a global perspective. The second part is a collection of some sample lesson plans and the third part contains 14 bibliographies, 1 general and 13 on women from different parts of the world and different historical ages.

Howe, Florence, ed. and compiled by Carol Ahlum and Jacqueline Fralley. HIGH SCHOOL FEMINIST STUDIES. The Feminist Press, 1976. 157 pages. Twenty-three syllabi or descriptions of curriculum for high school women's studies programs are included in the volume. The collection is divided into three parts - history, literature and interdisciplinary. The book is an excellent source for curriculum/lesson plan ideas and can be creatively used to enrich existing programs.

Kammer, Ann E., Cherlyn S. Granrose and Jan B. Sloan. SCIENCE, SEX AND SOCIETY. Education Development Center, Inc., 1979. 570 pages. This collection of readings provides historical perspective on the education of women in science, explores science as a field of study and career choice, and examines how women choose careers and combine family and professional responsibilities. The volume provides some excellent background data for student research and presents some unexpected females as scientists, e.g. Beatrix Potter.

Medicine, Bea. THE NATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN: A PERSPECTIVE. ERIC/CRESS, March 1978. 107 pages. An anthropological study of Native American women which uses past studies both bad and good as a beginning point. The analysis is explicit. The last chapter "A Perspective of the Issues and Challenges Facing the Contemporary Native American Woman" is an excellent resource.

Neuls-Bates, Carol, ed. WOMEN IN MUSIC: AN ANTHOLOGY OF SOURCE READINGS FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE PRESENT. Harper & Row, 1982. 351 pages. This anthology is a rich selection of first hand accounts of women who have been composers, conductors and performers of music. The book highlights women's musical contributions in the western tradition from the middle ages to the 1980's.

Office for Sex Equity, Michigan Department of Education. SUSAN B. ANTHONY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION KIT. Michigan Department of Education, 1980. 43 pages. This is a resource for elementary teachers who wish to supplement their curriculum with quick activities designed to highlight the contributions of women to American history. The Kit contains two sections. Section I contains fourteen acivities for elementary school children. Section II is a reference section.

Rosenfelt, Deborah Silverton, ed. STRONG WOMEN: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL CLASSROOM. The Feminist Press, 1976. 56 pages. This bibliography is especially for high school teachers and students who want inexpensive supplementary readings by and about women. It is selective rather than exhaustive and includes both well known strong women and the scarcely known who have nevertheless made major contributions to history and society.

Sanders, Beverly. WOMEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY: A SERIES. Education Development Center, Inc., 1979. This series of four books sketches the lives of many Native American, black and white women whose lives and work influenced the development of the United States. Against the background of social changes and historical events between 1607 and 1920, the significant role of women during colonial settlement, abolition, industrial expansion, the development of the West, the labor and suffrage movements, and other periods is explored. The four volumes are:

WOMEN IN THE COLONIAL ERA AND THE EARLY AMERICAN REPUBLIC 1607-1820, 56 pages
WOMEN IN THE AGES OF EXPANSION AND REFORM 1820-1860, 80 pages
WOMEN DURING AND AFTER THE CIVIL WAR 1860-1890, 72 pages
WOMEN IN THE PROGRESSIVE ERA 1890-1920, 92 pages

Wertheimer, Barbara Mayer. WE WERE THERE: THE STORY OF WORKING WOMEN IN AMERICA. Random House, 1977. 427 pages. An excellent history of working women in America. Although the book emphasizes the role of working women as part of the growing U.S. labor movement it does not overlook the contributions of slave women, colonial women, pioneer women and white collar women to the developing concept of working women. The book presents in a very readable form an aspect of history frequently minimized or overlooked - work, especially that of women.

Bibliography on the History of Women in Vermont, 1800-1920

(Resources Available in the Collection of the Brooks Memorial Library, Brattleboro, Vermont)* By Faith L. Pepe, Feb. 1, 1983

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Cleghorn, Sarah N. Threescore:The Autobiography of Sarah N. Cleghorn. New York: H. Smith & R. Haas, 1936.

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Field, Eugene. "The Woman Who Most Influenced Me--My Grandmother. Vermont Prose, A Miscellany. Ed, Arthur Wallace Peach. Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press, 1932, pp. 165-166.

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(Salisbury, Harriet Hutchinson,) Allen F. Davis, "The Letters of Harriet Hutchinson Salisbury." Vermont History, 33, no. 1, 274-282.

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Crowell, George E., ed. The Household. Devoted to the Interest of the American Housewife(periodical), Brattleboro. (1889 copy available in the Local History Room.)

* This bibliography is a revised and shortened version of of one written by Faith L. Pepe in 1977. (See Vermont History 45, no 2, "Toward a History of Women in Vermont: An Essay and Bibliography".) Funding for research on the original bibliography was made possible through a grant from the Vermont Historical Society.

Courtesy of Vermont Educational Resource Base (VERB).

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Facts on Women Workers

U S Department of Labor
Office of the Secretary
Women's Bureau
1982

1. The majority of women work because of economic need. Two-thirds (66 percent) of all women in the labor force in March 1982 were single (25 percent), widowed (5 percent), divorced (11 percent), or separated (4 percent), or had husbands whose earnings in 1981 were less than $15,000 (21 percent).

2. About 47 million women were in the labor force in 1981. This compares with 32 million in 1971.

3. The average woman worker is 34 years old. At that age she can expect to work about 18 more years.

4. Sixty-two percent of all women 18 to 64 years of age were workers in 1981, compared with 91 percent of men. Fifty-two percent of all women 16 years and over were workers. Labor force participation was highest among women 20 to 24 (70 percent).

5. Women accounted for 43 percent of all workers in 1981. Black women made up nearly half (49 percent) of the black labor force; white women represented 42 percent of all white workers; and Spanish-origin women were 39 percent of all Hispanic workers.

6. The influx of women into the work force during the 1970's has resulted in nearly equal labor force participation rates for women, by race/ethnic origin: 53 percent for black women (5.4 million), 52 percent for white women (40.2 million), and 48 percent for Spanish-origin women (2.2 million).

7. Women accounted for three-fifths (60 percent) of the increase in the civilian labor force in the last decade--more than 13 million women compared with nearly 9 million men.

8. More than one-fourth (28 percent) of all women workers held part-time jobs in 1981; a great majority of them (78 percent) were employed on a voluntary part-time basis. About 66 percent of all part-time workers were women.

9. In 1977 the average woman 16 years of age could expect to spend 27.7 years of her life in the work force, compared with 38.5 years for men.

10. The more education a woman has the greater the likelihood that she will seek paid employment. Among women with 4 or more years of college, about 3 out of 5 (58 percent) were in the labor force in 1981.

11. The average woman worker is as well educated as the average man worker. In March 1981 both had completed a median of 12.7 years of schooling.

12. Women workers with 4 or more years of college education had about the same income as men who had only 1 to 3 years of high school--$12,085 and $11,936, respectively, in 1981. When employed full time year round, women high school graduates (with no college) had about the same income on the average as fully employed men who had not completed elementary school--$12,332 and $12,866, respectively.

13. Women are still concentrated in low paying dead end jobs. As a result, among full-time year round workers the average woman earns only about three-fifths (59 percent) of the average man's earnings. The median wage or salary income of year-round full time workers in 1981 was lowest for black women and highest for white men:

Year-round full time workers			
All women	$12,172	All men	$20,682
White	12,287	White	21,160
Black	11,312	Black	15,119

14. Women continue to constitute large proportions of workers in traditional occupations. They were 80 percent of all clerical workers in 1981 but only 6 percent of all craft workers (women were about 4 percent of all apprentices as of December 1979); 62 percent of service workers but only 45 percent of professional and technical workers; and 63 percent of retail sales workers but only 28 percent of nonfarm managers and administrators.

15. The unemployment rate was lowest for adult white men (20 and over) and highest for young black women (16 to 19) in 1981:

Adults	Percent	Teenagers	Percent
White men	5.6	White women	16.6
White women	5.9	White men	17.9
Hispanic men	8.8	Hispanic men	23.3
Hispanic women	9.5	Hispanic women	24.5
Black women	13.4	Black men	40.7
Black men	13.5	Black women	42.2

16. The number of working mothers has increased more than tenfold since the period immediately preceding World War II (1940), while the number of working women more than tripled. Fifty-nine percent of all mothers with children under 18 years of age (18.7 million mothers) were in the labor force in March 1982; 50 percent of mothers with preschool children (7.4 million mothers) were working.

17. About 55 percent of all children under age 18 (32 million) had working mothers in March 1982; 46 percent of all children under age 6 (8.5 million) had mothers in the labor force.

18. Women are maintaining an increasing proportion of all families; about 1 out of 6 (16 percent) families was maintained by a woman in March 1982, compared with more than 1 out 8 (12 percent) in 1972. A significant proportion of women workers maintained families in March 1982.

	Families maintained by women		Labor force participation rate of women maintaining families
	Number	Percent	
All races	9,712,000	16	61
White	6,878,000	13	62
Black	2,646,000	41	56
Spanish origin*	778,000	23	49

*Spanish-origin persons may be of any race; therefore, numbers may not add to totals.

19. Women represented 63 percent of all persons below the poverty level who were 16 years of age and over in 1981.

20. The proportion of poor families maintained by women increased substantially between 1971 (40 percent) and 1981 (47 percent). By 1981 some 70 percent of poor black families with 3.1 million related children under 18 were maintained by women. Similarly, 50 percent of poor Spanish-origin families with 909,000 related children and 39 percent of poor white families with 3.1 million related children were maintained by women.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

GPO 893-490

RESOURCE LIST
OF
VERMONT ORGANIZATIONS

The organizations listed below are groups in Vermont that you might wish to call upon for assistance in developing programs or materials concerned with women and women's history. The organizations know that they have been listed as a resource and should provide opportunities for school-community linkage. As you notice groups we may have overlooked, please drop us a line so we can update and correct our listing.

American Assoc. of University Women
Norma McShane, Pres.
329 Elm Street
Bennington, VT 05201

Business & Professional Women's Clubs
Joan B. Wilson, Pres.
11 Edwards Street
St. Albans, VT 05478

Vermont State Nurses Association
Alan Sousie, Pres.
72 Hungerford Terrace
Burlington, VT 05401

YWCA
Sue Ferland, Executive Director
278 Main Street
Burlington, VT 05401

YWCA
Claire Anderson, Pres.
Hills Point Road
Charlotte, VT 05445

Vermont League of Women Voters
Marge Gaskins, Pres.
23 Forest Road
Essex Junction, VT 05452

American Civil Liberties Union
Scott Skinner, Director
43 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

VT Extension Homemaker's Council
Leona Hall, Pres.
Glover, VT 05875

VT Federation of Women's Clubs
Mrs. Janice Cody
495 Elm Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

Vermont N.O.W.
Dian Kendrick, State Coor.
P.O. Box 3323
Burlington, VT 05401

Governor's Commission on the Status of Women
Anne Sarcka, Executive Director
126 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

Council of VT Women's Organizations
Molly Abare, Pres.
RR, Meadowcrest Lane
Barre, VT 05641

Altrusa Club
Jackie Arsenault
437 Browns River Road
Essex Junction, VT 05452

Women's Group
Vermont Law School
South Royalton, VT 05068

Parents Anonymous, Inc.
Johanna Nichols, Coor.
P.O. Box 829
104 Main Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

Lamoille Family Center
Linda Johnson, Director
P.O. Box 274
Morrisville, VT 05661

Hadassah
Henny Lewis, Program Chair
3 Worth Street
South Burlington, VT 05401

Assoc. for Women in Psychology
Janet Forgays, Ph.D.
181 South Union Street
Burlington, VT 05401

Upper Valley Coalition for
Battered Women
Helen Conroy
"Headrest"
Lebanon, NH 03766

Visiting Nurse Association
Betsy Davis
260 College Street
Burlington, VT 05401

National Assoc. of Women in
Construction
Ronne Thielen
Mt. Philo Road
Shelburne, VT 05482

Vermont Democratic Women's Club
Lou Ann Lamson, Pres.
Stoney Brook Drive
Williston, VT 05495

North Shire Women's Collective
Box 1478
Manchester Center, VT 05255

VT Federation of Republican Women
Harriet Slaybaugh, Pres.
Woodcrest Road
Montpelier, VT 05602

Everywoman's Place
200 Main Street
Burlington, VT 05401

VT Women's Caucus for Arts
Meg Walker, Coor.
Hinesburg Road
Charlotte, VT 05445

Gray Panthers
Faire Edwards
55 South Main Street
Waterbury, VT 05676

Planned Parenthood
23 Mansfield Avenue
Burlington, VT 05401

Parents Without Partners
Jane Bryant, Pres.
Box 864
Montpelier, VT 05602

Common Cause
Walter Trent, Chair
North Road RR 2
Bethel, VT 05032

Attorney General's Office
Public Protection Division
Denise Johnson, Chief
Pavilion Building
Montpelier, VT 05602

VT Public Interest Research Group
43 State Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

Vermont Women's Health Center
336 North Avenue
Burlington, VT 05401

Vermont Women's Political Caucus
Billi Gosh, Chair
Brookfield, VT 05036

Southern VT Women's Health Center
187 North Main Street
Rutland, VT 05701

Central Vermont Women's Center
155 Elm Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

Vermont Girl Scout Council
365 Dorset Street
South Burlington, VT 05401

Department of Employment & Training
Green Mountain Drive
Montpelier, VT 05602

Vermont Girl Scout Council
Margaret Stevens, Pres.
Rte. 15, Box 202
Jericho, VT 05465

Associates in Education and Training
Paula Lancisi
Box 66
Rutland, VT 05701

Vermont Assoc. of Insurance Women
Annette Cole, Pres.
Bicknell Real Estate & Insurance
Middlebury, VT 05753

Legal Secretaries Assoc.
Jo Ann Beaudin
1 First Avenue
Montpelier, VT 05602

VT Bar Assoc. Women's Section
Ann Barker, Chair
c/o Legal Aid
State Hospital
Waterbury, VT 05676

Women in Business in Waitsfield
Bonne Jehle
Troll Shop
Waitsfield, VT 05673

Zonta International
Mary Burns, Pres.
50 Ledge Road
Burlington, VT 05401

Jaycee Women
Wendy Pierce
RD 3
Montpelier, VT 05602

Vermont Farm Bureau
Mae Ainsworth
Chair for Women's Program
Rochester, VT 05767

VT Advisory Committee to
the U.S. Commission on
Civil Rights
Philip H. Hoff, Chair
192 College Street
Burlington, VT 05401

Women's Referral Service
Trinity College
Burlington, VT 05401

Vermont College
Women Studies Program
Montpelier, VT 05602

Southern Vermont College
Joyce Eldridge
Bennington, VT 05201

Women's Union
Student Association
St. Michael's College
Winooski, VT 05404

Women's Organization & Referral
Center
Billings Center, UVM
Burlington, VT 05401

Unitarian Women's Alliance
Unitarian Church
141 Pearl Street
Burlington, VT 05401

Women's Alliance
Unitarian Church
Main Street
Montpelier, VT 05602

Ecumenical Council
P.O. Box 593
Burlington, VT 05401

Church Women United
Winifred Wrisley
16 Butler Street
Waterbury, VT 05676

Women in the Church
Hopkins Bookstore
Cathedral Square
Burlington, VT 05401

American Baptist Women of VT
Mary Calder
18 Wealthy Street
South Burlington, VT 05401

Episcopalian Women
Carolyn Kerr
Bishop's House
Rock Point
Burlington, VT 05401

Greek Orthodox Women
Theodora Contis
Foothills
Jericho, VT 05465

Nazarene Women
Barbara Brooks
RFD #2
St. Albans, VT 05478

Northwest Quarterly Meeting (Friends)
Constance St. John
Putney, VT 05346

Salvation Army
Major Blanch Chavarry
Salvation Army Headquarters
Box 122
Rutland, VT 05701

United Church of Christ
Vivian Little
RFD 1
Brattleboro, VT 05301

United Methodist
Burlington District
Gracelyn Drew
5B - University Heights
Burlington, VT 05401

Troy Conference
Ione Keenan
1 Maplewood Street
Essex Junction, VT 05452

United Presbyterian
Florence Kinerson
Groton, VT 05046

Vermont Council of Catholic Women
Shirley Meacham
129 South Crest Drive
Burlington, VT 05401

Rutland Co. Rape Crisis Team
P.O. Box 723
Rutland, VT 05701

RAPE Counseling
Toba Gladstone
Outpatient Psychiatric Medicine
DeGoesbriand Unit
Medical Center
Burlington, VT 05401

Family Violence Project
Central VT Community Action Council
15 Ayers Street
Barre, VT 05641

Support for Change
Box 206
Bellows Falls, VT 05101

Project for Victims of Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 227
Bennington, VT 05201

Women's Crisis Center (Shelter)
P.O. Box 194
Winooski, VT 05404

Addison County Battered Women's Project
c/o Addison County Community Action
P.O. Box 165
Middlebury, VT 05753

Central Vermont Shelter Project
Box 1347
Montpelier, VT 05602

Clarina Howards Nichols Center (Shelter)
Box 517
George Street
Morrisville, VT 05661

ABATE O.N.E.
4 Court Square
Newport, VT 05827

Herstory House
P.O. Box 313
Rutland, VT 05701

Women in Crisis
P.O. Box 849
St. Albans, VT 05478

Umbrella Inc.
9 Prospect Street
St. Johnsbury, VT 05819

New Beginnings
10 Prospect Street
Springfield, VT 05156

Delta
P.O. Box 230
Barre, VT 05641

The Vermont Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 1367
Montpelier, VT 05602

American Association of University Women

The American Association of University Women in Vermont has been very active in the development of materials on the history of Vermont women.

In 1977 the Vermont State Division of the AAUW developed a five part slide/tape/book series entitled The Fabric of Vermont. The series, developed for the bicentennial celebration in Vermont, recounts Vermont's history including the contributions of women to the growth of the state. A copy of The Fabric of Vermont was given to each of the state regional libraries.

In 1980 the Vermont AAUW published Those Intriguing Indomitable Vermont Women. The book provides information about the lives of thirty-three Vermont women. Those Intriguing Indomitable Vermont Women has just been reprinted and the AAUW is donating one copy to every Vermont public school that contains grades 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, or 12.

In response to Vermont AAUW's publication of Those Intriguing Indomitable Vermont Women, the Brattleboro Museum and Art Center decided to produce the Indomitable Vermont Women exhibition and lecture/discussion series. Currently, the exhibition is touring the state usually staying two to four weeks at any given location.